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1. Parchim - Late March 1950
  - a. Alte Kavalleriekaserne, Karl-Marxstrasse (formerly Friedrich-Franzstrasse). The old buildings are in good condition. The stables have been made over into garages. The barracks house Soviet tank and artillery units. (See sketch "A")
  - b. Reiterkaserne.  
The barracks are occupied by Soviet tank and artillery units. The gasoline depot outside the caserne holds about 25 tank cars (sic). (See sketch "B")
2. Pasewalk - Late March 1950
  - a. Alte Artilleriekaserne.  
The buildings, constructed at the end of the 19th century, have been completely renovated and the old stables have been converted into garages for motor vehicles. The caserne is occupied by about 1,000 Soviet infantry personnel. (See sketch "C")
3. Prenzlau - Late March 1950
  - a. Neue Artilleriekaserne, Berliner Strasse.  
The buildings, constructed in the 1930's, are in good condition and are fully occupied by Soviet infantry. (See sketch "D")

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

-2-

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4. Ludwigslust - Late March 1950

a. Reiterkaserne.

The caserne is located on the outskirts of the city, on the road to Grabow, and is occupied by Soviet infantry and anti-tank units. (See sketch "E")

5. Dannenwalde - March 1950

a. Ammunition Depot.

A Soviet ammunition depot is located at Dannenwalde, just west of the Fürstenberg-Gransee railway line. The depot was originally built for the German armed forces and old German ammunition is still stored in a part of it. (See sketch "F")

A 130-man guard force is quartered at the installation. In December 1949 all but a few of the officer personnel were replaced by a new staff sent from the USSR. The members of the new staff have no contact whatever with the local German population. 150 German munitions workers, mostly women, are employed at the depot.

Supplies stored at the depot include Soviet artillery ammunition, chiefly of 76.2 and 122 mm. caliber, and mortar ammunition. Empty grenades are sent to the depot and are filled in bunker 14, which has been rebuilt as a modern underground ammunition-filling unit. The depot is also used as a center for cleaning and reconditioning rifles, pistols and cannon. Most of the latter are infantry cannon of 76.2 mm. caliber and field cannon, model 42, of 76.2 mm. caliber, with muzzle brake.

All supplies for the depot are brought in by rail.

6. Isle of Ruegen - Early April 1950

a. Radar Stations.

Radar stations have been established at Stubbenkammer, east of Arkona, and west of Arkona, near Warnkowitz.

b. Artillery Positions.

Artillery positions have been constructed in the region between Arkona and Warnkowitz.\*

7. Kühlungsborn - 1 January to early July 1950

a. Coast-Artillery Battery.

A concrete highway runs from Rerik to the "Hantuchwald" west of Kühlungsborn (formerly Arendsee-Brunshaupten). The "Hantuchwald" is a small wooded area north of the highway, in which there are two blocks of barracks and several sheds. The installation is occupied by a coast-artillery battery. A stone wall about 250 meters long and three meters high prevents observation of the establishment from the coast. The woods are guarded by sentry posts and the approach by road from either direction is guarded by Volkspolizei. (See sketch "G")

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